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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

The Co.'s Steamship
Namoa,
Capt. GORDARD, will be
despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th Instant,
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LIPKAP & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 19, 1881.

MACHINERY, PLANT, AND STOCKS

IN-TRADE:—

Lathes, Drilling Machines, Planing and Shaping Machines, Johnstone's and Stevenson's Emery Wheel Machines, Porting and Slicing Machines, Plate Bending Rolls, Screw Machine with Taps and Dies, Charcoal and Saw Dug Machines, Turrod Shafting, Pulleys, Brackets, and Bearings.

One Marine Engine 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 10" Stroke Complete.

One Marine Engine partly finished.

" " 10" x 19" x 12" Stroke " with piping, cocks, valves, shafting &c, complete. Boilers for driving same complete with all necessary mountings

One Tandem Engine Single Crank, 6' x 12" Stroke

One Horizontal Engine for driving Machinery, with Builer Complete.

Muntz Metal Bars, Solid Drawn Copper Pipe, Lead Piping, Boiler Tubes, Steam Tubes, Iron Rubber, Asbestos Slippers (assorted sizes), Bar of Portland Cement, Mott's Gunvanized Rope, White Cast Iron Shafts and Shafting

Pompey Pumps, Horizontal Pump Brass Dead Pump, Thomson's Wagoning Machines (16 tons), Screw Jacks, Sets Irons and Dies, All Sorts of Gaskets, Taps, Cocks, Valves, Gauges, Cams, Washers, Lubricators, Grinders, Cocks, Test Cocks, Check Valves Combined Stop and Check Valve Hancock's Inspirator, Single and Double Belting, &c., &c., &c.

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The **ROOMS** are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied **TABLE D'HOTE** is always provided and served in the spacious large Dining Hall.

The **HOTEL** also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, **READING, BILLIARD and SMOKEING ROOMS.**

The **HOTEL** is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885.

BILLIARDS. **PEAK HOTEL.** 50 BEDROOMS.
VICTORIA GAF.—ANNOUNCES THE TRAMWAY.
WM. THOMAS, Manager.—TELEPHONE NO. 29.
THE CUISINE is under the best supervision and every luxury obtainable is supplied.
TERMS.—\$4 per day to \$80 per month, including Tramway Ticket.
THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING CO., LIMITED, Proprietors.

(ESTABLISHED 1875).

Moutrie, Robinson & Co

(PIANO, ORGAN & MUSIC AND SONS AND COLLARD & COLLARD),
THE HONG KONG MUSIC WAREHOUSE, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL
AND AT LONDON, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
PIANOS.

113. *Specialty made for this Climate and Guaranteed.*
 ES. MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE. Experience
 TUNING and REPAIRS. Instruments made equal to new.
 machinery, trained men and guaranteed work.
 & c. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. MUSIC, VIOLINS, BANJOS, STRINGS
 18 YEARS EXPERIENCE in China, and the only Firm of trained and practical
 people in the Far East, devoting themselves entirely to the MUSICAL and MUSIC
 the INSTRUMENT TRADE.

ROBERT LANG & Co.'s
NEW HATS.
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELT
SINGLE TERRAIN HATS.

(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, June 4, 1891.

<p>Intimations. HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. NOTICE</p>	<p>Intimations. HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. THE Annual General MEETING</p>
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At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, the 11th September instant, the following Special Resolution was submitted to the Members of the Club:

& the Hongkong Jockey Club had passed them.
 con. :-
 "That Mr Robert Fraser Smith shall be
 "expelled from the Hongkong Jockey
 "Club under Rule 40."
 1612
 AN EXTRAORDINARY General
 MAC'S AINE
 SPECIAL BLEND
 FINEST OLD VATTED
 SCOTCH WHISKY

MEETING OF THE HONG-KONG JOCKEY CLUB to Confirm the above Special Resolution will be held in the CURRY HALL on SATURDAY, the 26th September instant, at 4 p.m.

By Order of the Stewards,

Price, \$10 per C.

Sole Agent,
JOHN D. BUTCHES

each
scores
price
ghest

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Court.
Hongkong, September 12, 1891. 1768

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.,
Watch and Clock Makers,
10, ROYAL LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Hongkong, October 30, 1890.

WATERBURY WATCHES
MOST ACCURATE AND RELIABLE
TIME-KEEPERS.

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UDA,
liver,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.
NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.
VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED
SERIES E.—\$2.70 each.
SERIES J.—\$4.75 each.
SERIES L.—\$1.75
FOR

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES,
ADMIRALTY & DRAV CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS.
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Christie & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN.

A proportionate reduction for an order for more than one dozen.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
 in great variety.
 DIAMONDS
 - AND -
 DIAMOND JEWELLERY,
 A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
 Inspection respectfully Solicited by
 THE NITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
 Sole Agents in
 SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & CANTON.

*PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 748 1170 CHINA, JAPAN & CO.

1

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL
The Co.'s Steamship
Dardanus,
Captain PURDY, will
be despatched as above


FRIDAY, the 25th Instant,
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hongkong, September 15, 1891.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE.
ADELAIDE.**

Co.,
s.
1732

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QU
LAND PORTS, and taking thro
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship
Aistic,
Captain ELLIS,



Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th inst.
4 p.m.
This well-known Steamer is spec-
tacular for Passengers, and has large
Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of
Meats, Milk, Ice, etc., throughout
voyage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
Agents.
Hongkong, September 17, 1891.

BOARD AND LODGING

VACANCIES for GENTLE
BOARDERS, at 79, W
Co., STREET. Apply **Mrs. SWANS**
1708 Hongkong, September 5, 1891.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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That I hear the Acting Harbour Master has been laudably active in drawing the line between vessels recognised as men-of-war and those which are not so recognised.

That it cannot be argued that the policy of the Hongkong Government is negligently in any sense in its recognition of vessels of war.

That of all nations the Chinese have the least reason to complain on that score, and Commander Hastings is to be congratulated upon his recent action.

That amongst the varied manipulations in the Share Market now being effected, by way of a last kick on the part of disappointed operators, Turin stock has had a fair amount of attention.

That some influence has been at work on the other side of the world to discredit this enterprise has been clearly apparent for some time, and that some other influence has been working at this side of the world in harmony therewith, is also pretty evident.

That so long as weak holders and timid men exist, such tactics will succeed to a certain extent, although the nefarious doings such as these which have marked the past few months in the local Share Market will be very much hampered in the future by the Share Regulation Bill.

That the telegraphic news, to the effect that assays had shown 40 to 50 oz. to the ton, ought to help to reassure investors in this stock.

That great honour is due to the resident who took the trouble to obliterate the greening wheelbarrow nuisance.

That the poor barrow men themselves are perhaps not very much to blame—indeed, I fancy Chinese regard horrible noises rather in the light of a luxury,—but the Magistrate was on the right track in punishing the contractor severely.

That ten-cents' worth of grass would make nearly every hand-barrow in the Colony run smoothly for a week.

That the chirpy wheelbarrow music is perhaps in China the oldest form of sustained screaming known to the Celestial ear.

That it has been fondly cherished and carefully handed down from generation to generation along 'the corridors of time,' there can be no question, and I should not be surprised to find a modern Son Tung Po inditing poems to the memory of the lively strains of the past, now so rudely expressed by the unpoetic, unsympathetic and unmusical call of the foreigner in Hongkong.

That I hear Frya Central, from the Bank to the Hotel Corner, is a perfect hotbed of public spirit.

That there even the P. W. D. and the Water and Drains Department are held in comparatively light esteem.

That not long ago a large firm there was summoned for obstruction, because bales of goods were found in the thoroughfare.

That these bales were deposited on the top of a collection of granite slabs belonging to the Government.

That the superintendent bales formed the ground for a fine, but the obstruction caused by the granite slabs was unnoticed.

That the public-spirited residents aforesaid, with the aid of the Police Magistrate, have put right this anomaly.

That the known harmony existing between the constructive departments of the Government is responsible for this result.

That the P.W.D. make the storm-drains, while the other drains are laid by the other Department, and the W. and D. seems to take the cake.

That owing to the wait-on-each-other policy, material gathers and blocks up the thoroughfares at one place, while one Department blocks it up with cuttings and big holes at other points.

That altogether the mathematical precision with which the public conveniences is considered has been somewhat upset by a decision to the effect that the public take precedence of the two departments named.

That a similar decision by the Magistrate was met by our last Governor by remission of the fine (\$25—the fine this time is \$50, with a promise of more to follow), the action of the Bench being admittedly correct notwithstanding.

That perhaps an adequate and proper respect for the rights of the public will not be assured until direct proceedings are taken against the Heads of the Departments referred to.

That it is barely just to give a contractor for doing what he is told to do.

That the Surveyor General ought to pay the piper.

That I hear our Acting Governor and party went to Mexico the other day to visit the Governor of that Colony.

That some paltry objection has been taken to the use of the steamer *Kame* for that purpose.

That the Queen's Representative should be hampered in his action in such a matter is pure hypercriticism of the paltriest type, and unadulterated nonsense to boot.

That the Governor makes but little use of the yacht built for his service, and he is certainly entitled to any ship belonging to the Government for such a trip, so long as she is not required for urgent work elsewhere.

That the crusade against officers of the Government using the launches of their departments for picnic purposes is one thing, the rights of the Governor are quite another thing.

That on the first blush the case which brought life on board the *Zabina Goudy* under the public eye, reminded me somewhat of the famous or infamous story of the *O. O. Whitmore*.

That in the latter case one of the victims succumbed under the brutal treatment dealt out to the crew; but it is a different matter in the *Z. Goudy* case; the missing man appears to have been the only one alleged to have been ill-treated, while others of the *Whitmore* men who gave evidence were also badly used.

That if the man who is said to have jumped overboard had put in an appearance in the witness-box, the aspect of the case might have been changed.

That as the case stands little can be said in opposition to the action of the Acting Attorney General and Police Magistrate.

That the 'Shanghaiing' of incapable men on board ships is the cause of most of these cases of ill-treatment.

That the old story of the mad quack of the means possessed by the Sanitary Board to deal with the matters placed under its care, has again been told by Mr Francis.

That it seems to be a very sensible view to take, that if responsibility be thrown on the Board by law, means should be given by Government to meet and overtake these duties for which the Board is responsible.

That to say that the Board was not responsible because they had no means of meeting the responsibility is like putting the cart before the horse.

That the discussion showed how shamefully inadequate are the means of carrying out the law, although the law itself has been carefully amended.

That the broadening of the constitution of the Board is a long-promised concession to popular representation, and the framing of the Health Ordinance makes the delay all the more ridiculous.

That members of the Board should vote against resolutions framed to obtain the means to carry out the law, is passing strange.

That Dr Cantlie should say he was ashamed of something, is intelligible; but it is not quite clear whether it is the sanitation of Hongkong, or those entrusted with the sanitation of the place.

That the details of the Ichang Riots render the situation more serious than it was supposed to be.

That the evidence appears to be conclusive that the soldiers, not the mob, was the engine of destruction, and the Hunan question is now more ticklish than ever.

BROWNIE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

Saturday, Sept. 19.

LARENZ.

Chan Ahui was charged with stealing a box containing divers articles of clothing from a house on 20th August. He pleaded not guilty. The following were the jury: D. Castro, P. E. dos Remedios, R. A. da Silva, G. H. Thompson, F. X. de Jesus, W. H. Young and H. J. Saunders.

The Acting Attorney General (Hon. A. J. Leach) said the evidence for the prosecution was that about 3 a.m. on 20th August the prisoner was seen making his way out of a house carrying a box. The person who saw him shouted 'Thief' and the prisoner dropped the box and ran. A Chinese constable heard the cry and seeing the prisoner running away pursued and arrested him. At the station the prisoner made his escape and jumped into the harbour, and the constable followed and captured him.

The prisoner said he stole two jackets, but unfortunately he was caught. He did not know anything about the box. The Acting Attorney General said the prisoner brought the box in order to make a better case and get promotion. He admitted two previous convictions.

The jury unanimously found him guilty. The sentence was three years' hard labour.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Tung Wa, *tes-fa* agent, and Wong Sau, servant, were charged with attempting to bribe Police Inspector J. W. Hauman.

The Acting Attorney General said on the 15th inst. Inspector Hauman's house was seen about the *tes-fa* lottery. He said the man would give \$5 a day to be allowed to carry on the lottery.

The Inspector saw the man in the Charge Room and a conversation took place, the effect of which was that the first prisoner offered the Inspector \$4 a day to be allowed to carry on the *tes-fa* agency. The Inspector refused, and the man went to another room on the pretence of talking over the matter privately. The Inspector instructed two men to stand at the door and listen to what was said. Pretty much the same conversation took place in the hearing of the witnesses. The prisoners were then arrested. The first prisoner had previously been fined \$100 for keeping a *tes-fa* agency.

The first prisoner said the Sergeant's man told him he could not start *tes-fa* unless he had the permission of the Inspector. She introduced him to the Inspector's boy who said the Inspector wanted \$5.

The jury found both prisoners guilty by a majority of 7 to 1, and recommended the second prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship said the offence was a serious one and sentenced the first prisoner to four months' imprisonment, the second defendant being sent to prison for 14 days. This concluded the sessions.

THE ROSE IS RED AND THE VIOLET IS BLUE, AND SO IS A MAN WHOSE REPUTATION IS GOOD. A WISE MAN WHOSE REPUTATION IS GOOD, BUT WHOSE HEART IS NOT PURE, IS LIKE A FLOWER THAT IS NOT PURE.

THE MAN WHO WISHES HE HAD HIS LIFE TO LIVE OVER AGAIN IS REMINDED THAT TWO FAILURES ARE WORSE THAN ONE.—*Puck*.

ADAMS—Wall, Jones, been getting drunk again? Jones (angrily)—That's my business. Adams (pleasantly)—So I understand.—*Lyle's Calendar*.

CANTON.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

(From a Correspondent.)

Canton, September 18.

The Provincial Examinations terminated this morning, and the students left the Examination Hall about daylight. They appear to have conducted themselves fairly well during the two or three weeks. A few more days will see them scattered over the province, where they will have to wait patiently until the results are known and published.

It would afford much pleasure if as good an account could be given of the people of Canton as of the students, but another wave of anti-foreign feeling appears to be rising. As walking through the streets one hears the cries of 'ta, ta, or what, what, beat, or kill, repeated with a frequency and animosity that is not altogether soothing. These threats, many of them empty, and not worthy of notice or remark, have been indulged in ever since the Franco-Chinese war. For a time there is comparative quiet, and then again we have a period of terrorising of slaughter. At present there may be some explanation, as some of the Chinese are enquiring in their innocence, 'Why are all the Western countries going to war with us?' Anyhow we think something might be done to mitigate this nuisance which at times becomes almost intolerable. One gentleman who has spent many years in China, and has had a deal of experience of various kinds, when he goes into the streets, and is shouted at as above, takes down the name of the street, and if possible, the name of the shop, (if the offender happens to be in a shop,) and reports the matter to his Consul, who represents the case to the Chinese Authorities. If he could be done by all, and the Consul could send in a weekly list of offenders, or shops where they were employed, I venture to think we should hear less than we do of these offensive greetings. In many cases a little information would work a cure. It is almost incredible how ignorant the people are, even the Editors of native newspapers. As proof of this ignorance accept the following:

1. The native authorities have been making enquiries as to the number, nature and situation of Mission buildings, (chapels, schools, hospitals, houses). The causes of these investigations, the foreigner is told, is that means may be adopted for their protection. A number of yamen runners are then sent off and they tell the schoolmasters, school-mistresses, preachers &c., that the Emperor is about to have all the places pulled down, and the foreigners driven out. A speech is attempted, or distracting rumours circulated. The most charitable construction to put upon the conduct of these runners is that they have been left to guess the reason for their being despatched on such errands, and the wish being father to the thought, they indulge in these false statements. If such charitable constructions be the worst ones then the authorities are culpable, and ought to be informed that the guilt will lie at their doors, if anything results from these lying reports.

2. Many of the people still believe that because foreigners are employed by the Chinese Government in its Customs service that therefore the Customs belong to foreign countries, and so much ill-will is cherished towards the Customs and all the employees.

3. The ignorance of Editors of native newspapers was evidenced the other day when a native paper in Canton spoke of Sir John Walsham as the 'Real' IE Consul in contradiction to an Acting Consul. We are not sure whether the paper in question is under the patronage of foreigners in Hongkong or Canton, or under foreign patronage at all or not. But in any case such ignorance, if it be ignorance, is inexcusable, and if it be a method of showing contempt for foreigners, then it is highly reprehensible. We repeat this matter, as many fair and commendable articles have appeared in the said paper.

The question arises what can be done to disseminate correct information. Some of the missionaries try to do it in their preaching halls, addressing the people for a few minutes on current events, others think preaching rooms not established for such purposes, and confine themselves therefore to what is regarded as a higher but more contracted range of subjects.

A good deal can be done by the authorities in issuing proclamations and by the native newspapers.

We should be glad to see a hall erected, or rented in some convenient place by a society formed of Chinese and Europeans in which addresses could be given by Chinese and Europeans on various topics, theological or religious topics as such excepted. A place something like one of the new theatres in Canton engaged by such a society, a kind of secular, mutual improvement Society, under the patronage of the Viceroy, the Consuls, Commissioners &c., might prove a very useful means of disseminating valuable information. Lectures in Mandarin or Cantonese might be given, perhaps magic lantern exhibitions &c. &c.

The whole to be supported by voluntary subscriptions, as the Canton Missionary Society, under the patronage of the Viceroy, the Consuls, Commissioners &c., might prove a very useful means of disseminating valuable information. Lectures in Mandarin or Cantonese might be given, perhaps magic lantern exhibitions &c. &c.

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THE TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

ARREST OF A FOREIGN CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Peking.

The foulest thing in the book appears to be from his pen. If in England any 'fellow fellow of the baser sort' should commit to print such vile and filthy statements as this accomplished Chinese scholar has done, both he and his publisher would be liable to find themselves in gaol. It would be impossible to translate into English many of the things which Koh Shi-sun says of the Roman Catholics.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of Tuesday last, 15th inst., says:—This afternoon the most sensational rumour was current in the Settlement about the alleged arrest of a Foreigner, Mr O. W. Mason, at Chinkiang, for complicity with the *Kolao-shui*. The authorities of course are keeping the matter very quiet, but upon enquiry we find there is a certain amount of truth in the stories, and it is probable that we shall hear at first sight; and though there has been no confirmation received up to the present of the alleged discovery of some 25 pounds of dynamite among the details to hand are sufficient to justify us in giving the following particulars of his movements within the past few days, and saying what the things are of which he is accused. Mr Mason is a fourth class Assistant in the I.M.C., in which position he has but recently been promoted, and was we believe to have been transferred to Peking shortly. He left Chinkiang about a fortnight ago, ostensibly for a month's leave, Korea, but, alas, and it is evident that no small amount of the ill-will which missionaries awaken in due to the fact that they are supposed to be working for a political end, using religion to cover the real design of bringing China under foreign domination. The terms 'barbarian' and 'unfair' are constantly applied to foreigners; even the term 'demon' appears sometimes and in a memorial addressed to the throne. Thus in a document contained in Book 191 written by Liu Yun-ho, Governor of Chinkiang, the word 'barbarian' is that regularly employed to describe the foreigner though he also speaks of opening ports or carrying on trade with the barbarians. The same book contains a secret memorial to the throne about 'the affairs of the barbarians' from Yin Chao-yung, a member of the Hanlin Yuan.

But to pass from generalities to particular statements, the following passage from a document in Book 191 by Tsiang Tan-fu, an example of wild, reckless writing which cannot but have a most injurious influence on people who regard as the utterance of a serious politician. We have only to imagine the sentiments which are here given, filtering through the scholars and gentry of any particular district into the minds of the common people, and we have seen once all the elements necessary for an anti-foreigner and for an attempt to expel the foreigner. This Tsiang Tan-fu, I believe, a Hunan man and another member of the Hanlin Yuan, but he has a good deal more for and more. His paper seems to have been especially awakened by some utterances of Sir Thomas Wade and Sir Robert Hart on the relations of China with foreign countries and on the development of the mineral and other resources of the Chinese Empire, and he addresses himself in reply to Sir Thomas Wade. After some introductory observations he says: Foreigners like to come to China; the Chinese do not desire to go to foreign lands. In this the feelings of the Chinese and of the foreigners are different. In the matter of trading and making profit for the support of oneself and one's family the feelings of the Chinese and of foreigners are exactly alike. But those who come from foreign lands to trade with all China to people are to get some profit out of us, and snatch from us the means of gain. This is all according to treaty; but I fear we have not yet got to the end of Western plans. What are the Chinese going to depend on for such profit? It is said that in ten years the treaty is to be altered. Your Excellency says that foreigners will ask for other things and will get them, and they will go on asking till they get all they want. If one examines the matter calmly (it appears to me) what they want is what we Chinese cannot grant, and that is the plain truth. China from north to south and from east to west is to have foreign railways and carriage roads. The mountains and the rivers of China, the natural barriers of the country, are to be treated by foreigners according to their will, the mountains to be levelled and the rivers filled up just as they please. When they are allowed to do as they like, then they will be happy and the profits of the Chinese people are to serve them, the millions of Chinese wealth are to go into their treasuries, the countless acres of China with its houses and fields are to pay them taxes, all fish, flesh, and fowl are to obey their imperious voice, and are to delight their eyes and ears by reason of their abundance. Foreigners must take everything, and overcome everything, and nothing short of that will do. But if it were only one ten-thousandth part of that that they wanted, they could have it. The Chinese people will rise en masse and thrust our swords into the foreigners' bellies. Wealth, goods, minerals and treasure, western people know how to love, but they do not know what is detestable. China's riches (it appears to me) must be called a poison in the system and a cancer reaching to the bone. Into our lands and homes and fields foreigners can come, but they will not leave them. They will be driven forward and taken in nets and traps and pitfalls. They will trifle with every thing and busy themselves in disturbing everything. We will surround them and keep a look-out for them, and hem them in, and at every point they will find trouble. And why all this? Because they have integrated the feelings of human beings and the laws of Heaven and only regard force. Do not be astonished, Your Excellency only sees the present trouble given enjoyed by foreigners and you do not know the answer less which is coming on them at another time or how great it will be.

Then comes a passage about missions, and about the superiority of Chinese teaching to Christianity. In China, he says, people have not to be exhorted to follow the teaching of the gospels. Everybody, from the Emperor to the common people, all follow it as a matter of course, and they wish to be like the barbarians. But the missionaries use all sorts of force and every method to make converts and after all only get hold of foolish, country women, and ignorant people, and even these only outwardly yield assent, when the missionaries do not see them, they worship idols and their ancestors. Even Buddhism and Taoism are incomparably superior to Christianity.

But, he goes on, 'foreigners in wishing their religion to spread in China use this pretext to cover another idea. The Chinese do not believe, and they know it, but they have a plan. They do a little charity in feeding the people, and by small acts of virtue impress the eye and the ear and delude the people with talk about great happiness and abundant rewards, and so they deceive their hearts and transform their inner being, till they are befuddled so that they cannot return to their former state. Their converts regard neither gain nor loss, neither life nor death but what they are told they simply follow. When there is trouble in the Empire they set as soldiers trying in ambush, but when once trouble

comes they spring up and Christians appear like a cloud and with one consent rebel against their rulers. What a calamity to China! The Chinese know it and therefore the missionaries should become Christians, and even though the authorities do not forbid them to become Christians they would themselves tell others not to do so.

Sir Robert Hart seems to have spoken of a possible conflict between China and foreign Powers which might end in the disintegration of the Empire. The passing away of the Imperial power would, the Chinese writer says, be far from a gain to western countries. It is, he says, 'who to-day allows foreign trade and foreign missions? It is the Emperor, but the people do not want it. However, although they do not want it, there is the Emperor and there are the Emperor's commands to his ministers to negotiate treaties with foreign ambassadors, and no one in the Empire dares to disobey, but this is one great and clear result of China being under the rule of an absolute monarch. Suppose now the Emperor should at some future date issue a proclamation saying 'The treaties with foreign countries have many inconveniences for the people of China. For myself I cannot decide (on their renewal), the people may decide the matter for themselves. The people would in that case promptly and energetically oppose the foreigner. At the news of this proclamation even the little children would prepare themselves, and take up spear and cudgel and stand forward against the foreigner regardless of danger.'

The above extracts show the temper and the bent of this writer's mind. He hates the foreigner, merchant and missionary alike; the one is a traitor and the other a villain. He has more to say in abuse of both, but the passages already translated suffice to explain what he thinks of us and what would be our fate if he could obtain the desires of his heart.

The outbreaks against foreigners this year have been specially characterised by attacks on the Orphanages of the Roman Catholics. Even in Wusueh, where Messrs. Argent and Green were murdered, the riot was essentially an anti-orphange riot, although there was no orphanage in the place. Children were being brought in from country districts to Wusueh to be forwarded to the orphanage at Kinkiang. Rumour was busy in describing what was to be done with them, and they got them to do with the Wusueh people were wrought up with horrible tales of the barbarities practised by the Romanists on the children whom they profess to befriend; hints were thrown out that the bungs of the Wusueh Mission on the hills opposite to Wusueh were a sort of kitchen where babies were boiled, and at last all this wild talk produced its natural result. An assault was made on the foreigners, the only man who could be found was publicly murdered, and the women and children were nearly all killed or escaped with their lives, and the houses and chapel of the Wusueh Mission were looted and destroyed.

In view of these facts the contents of the *Blue Books*, as far as they bear on the orphanage work of the missionaries, are worthy of special attention. The officials would find it very hard to deny that the same substantial of all the anti-orphange slanders which produced such terrible results during the present summer are to be found in these *Blue Books*. The talk of the temptations in Wusueh was the seed of the mischief published with the authority of high officials. The streams of popular fanaticism spring from the fountain of official malignity. This subject will require to be treated by itself. In the present paper I shall content myself with showing that the *Blue Books* have to say about other charges brought against the Roman Catholics besides those that relate to orphanages.

In Book No. 111, of this collection, missions are dealt with at considerable length in two chapters entitled 'The gradual denationalisation of China,' and 'The expulsion of Christianity from Kiangsi and Hunan.' The first of these two chapters seems to be made up of about 14 pages of quotation from an intensely anti-Christian book entitled *中西紀事* or *Notes on China and the West*, and many pages of additional matter from the pen of the editor of the *Blue Books* himself. The second chapter has about seven pages of quotation from the same source, with about two pages of supplementary information by the editor.

I pass over everything in these books that may be said to be merely hostile criticism of the historic facts on which Christianity is based, or of the doctrines which it teaches. There is plenty of anti-Christian matter in this collection which is vulgar, coarse and ignorant. The facts and the popular story are misrepresented and its doctrines are travestied. But of that nothing need be said now. Many of the objections which are urged against Christianity are as old as Christianity itself and have been made again and again in other lands. We have not now to consider assents made on Christianity but assaults made on life and property. In my previous paper I pointed out that the Chinese hatred of the foreigner is directed against him as a foreigner, and only seldom against him as a missionary. A missionary friend of mine who visited one of the large towns in Hunan some time ago tells me that the words he heard everywhere were not 'Here comes the man who wants to make us Christians,' but 'Here comes the man who wants to steal our trade.' The man who wants to steal our trade is the only foreigner who is known, and therefore calumny spends itself in vilifying the missionary work. When in the old Canton days the westerners were first seen, it was known, the anti-foreign feeling used to vent itself upon him.

In the editorial addition to the chapter on 'The gradual denationalisation of China' in the *Blue Books* we find the following account of the Roman Catholics: 'When the priest receives a convert, the convert is said "to eat the religion." The convert, finding down his name he receives four taels of silver. He passes up his door a piece of red paper on which is drawn a cross in the midst of an oval with an owl, a hawk, a crane, a deer, and a turtle. The priest therefore they depict on their doors the instruments with which he was killed. On the 1st and 15th of each month men and women all assemble in their church and chant prayers with closed doors until evening, when they separate. In cases of sickness they do not use medicine, but one of the sect uses a needle and cauterise. They have no sense of shame in the medical treatment of women. When any of them dies the priest sends some one to enshroud the body, and he drives away all the kindred of the deceased, and when every one has gone out he closes the door and the enshrouding takes place. When that is finished two phantoms are used to cover the eyes of the corpse. It is then wrapped up in a red cloth bag which is sewn up round the neck and put into the coffin. It is said that they use this enshrouding process as a blind for scooping out the eyes of the dead, which are used in refilling silver. When the converts are alive they receive four taels with this object in view. Therefore if when any Christian dies notice is

not given to the priest, or if the friends of the deceased will not submit to the enshrouding process, they are said to rebel against the religion and a number of people go to the house and insult them in a hundred ways, while they demand that the four taels shall be refunded with interest. Poor people are taken in this way and fall into the trap, while the officials and clerics make a shrewd profit out of them (that is, by receiving bush money) and say these methods of refining silver are all right. They pay court to them too, and speak of them as "western scholars." Wherever a priest is resident he makes friends with the officials and they send presents to one another, and when there is any trouble the officials do as he wishes and protect him, therefore the sect grows. A book they have called the *Kien-tai* 口經 is of a most vicious character. It has pictures of it, which are beautifully drawn, but though it has well executed representations of scenery and a variety of things, all manner of abomin

WHY THEY TWINKLE.

When Eve had led her lord away,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another

To cheat the cunning tempter's art
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on his wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be at least a warning,
And so the stars would watch by day,
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes are watching,
The flowers still watch from reddening dawn,
Till western skies are burning.

Alas! each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing
That some turn white as sea-blenched shells,
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient stars look down
On all their light disclosures—
The traitor's smiles, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers.

They try to shut their saddened eyes,
And in the vain endeavor,
We see them twinkling in the skies
And so they wink forever.

—W. W. Holmes.

IN THE DARK.

O Thou who art my only light,
Thou dost follow the right the night,
Though home and hope are out of sight,
Firm and true in Thine spirit light;
Thou knowest my path!

Although I cannot see Thy face,
I feel the warmth of Thy embrace;
Enfold me in the dangerous place,
Where sin lies waiting to betray;
Thou knowest my way.

O Thou who seest methrough and through—
The thoughts I think, the deeds I do—
Thou knowest I would to Thee be true!
O draw me closer to Thy side,
My Lord, my Guide!

I know not what may yet unfold
Beyond the morning's gates of gold—
This is my heaven—Thy hand to hold,
Thy steps to follow through the night,
My Life, my Light.

—Lucy Larsson, in the Independent.

LITTLE OF THE GUN: NOTHING OF THE DOG.

When Rip Van Winkle awoke from his nap in the Catskill Mountains in America, he found himself an old man. His dog was dead long ago, and nothing was left of his gun but the lock and barrel. And when

he went back to the village of Falling Water, where he used to live, nobody recognized him. His wife, believing him dead, had married the innkeeper. Right enough too, for Rip had lain on the mountain-side, sound asleep, for twenty years.

A long snooze; but it seems to me I'd rather be asleep half my life at a stretch than to stay awake and be miserable. Yet here is a woman who says, "I can truthfully say that for eighteen years I was never free from pain for a single day."

Money! think of that. What a wretched way to live! Yet I suppose millions of folk crawl along through the world in that style. Not because they want to. Heaven, no! But because they can't help it. This was her situation, and an army of other women (besides crowds of men) can sympathize with her.

She says: "For over twenty years I was weak and sickly. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite and an uncomfortable feeling all my chest and sides, and often tried to obtain ease by holding my sides with my hands. After eating I had great pain; it was like a load at my chest, and I could not bear it until I vomited all my food up. I would be quite faint from the want of food but was afraid to stop eating. I had had attacks of spasms which nearly doubled me up, and I rammed up and down the house for hours together, for I could not even lie down. Of course I lost a deal of sleep, and in a morning was so weak and faint I scarcely knew how to get out of bed and down stairs. For eighteen years I was never free from pain for a single day."

"I saw doctor after doctor, and took a great quantity of medicine without finding any real relief. They would not say what was the cause of my ailments. I was fast wasting away, and did not think I could live much longer, when one day in 1881 my husband heard from Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Bourne, of a medicine called 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup,' which he said had cured him. "If I can spare," I said to my husband, "I will try it." I did so, and before I had taken the first bottle I found relief, and after taking four bottles more I was quite well and strong.

"That is now ten years ago, and I have been in good health ever since, taking just an occasional dose of the syrup. After my recovery the clergyman said to my husband, 'Your missus gets about very different to what she used to do,' and he told him that Mother Seigel's Syrup had wrought the cure. People tell me I look better than I did twenty years ago, and I feel so strong that I can now dig potatoes and do work with anyone, notwithstanding I am 55 years of age."

My husband suffered terribly from rheumatism and flux, and has found wonderful benefit from the same medicine. He says he would have been in the church-yard long ago but for Mother Seigel's Syrup. For myself I can say it saved my life, and I wish others to know what it has done for me and mine. (Signed), Mrs. ESTHER ANN, wife of William Ayr, Thornbury, near Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Thirly, near Bourne, Lincolnshire. Mrs. Ayr tells a story the full details of which would fill a book. What hopes and fears! What hours of keen sorrow and deep darkness

she must have experienced. Yes, indeed, none can even imagine it except those who belong to the great Sisterhood of Suffering. Where she mentions one symptom of her disease she actually could have named a dozen. For her malady—the fearfully common and fatal one, indigestion and dyspepsia—has many signs and forms as the mind has fancies, or the heavens have clouds. From it, as from sin, come a thousand pangs and pains to torment and to crush helpless humanity. Seeing what her great discovery has accomplished in this and multitudes of like cases, how good a friend to her kind was Mother Seigel's Syrup. For it has brought her from her long night of illness to find herself young again. Is not the moral plain enough for all the suffering millions in England?

Now on Sale.

INDEX TO THE CHINA REVIEW

VOLUME I TO XII.

1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

2.—ARTICLES.

3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

4.—LIST OF ACTIONS REVIEWED.

Price, 50 CENTS.

To be had at the China Mail Office, Messrs. KELLY & WAHNE, Messrs. LANE, NEWLAND & CO., Hongkong; and Messrs. KELLY & WAHNE, Shanghai.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 19th September, 1891.

STOCKS	Capital	No. of Shares	Value of Shares	Amount Paid-up per share	Reserve Fund	POSITION PER LAST REPORT		Intrinsic value per share as per figures and date of last Report	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Bargains see memo. at foot.) DURING CURRENT WEEK.		
						At credit of working a/c, or Bal. Brought fwd.	DIVIDEND.			Closing	Highest	Lowest
BANKS.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1865	10,000,000	80,000 £	125 all	£ 6,300,000	118,872.55	28.30 on old share and 28.30 on new issue at 30 Sept. 1891 (for an ending 30/9/91)	Aug. 24, 91	\$210.75	3.15 per cent.	172% prem. = 170% prem. 172% prem.	
Bank of China, Japan & Straits, 1889	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000 £	10 1/2	£ 1,500,000	2,111.15	10 p.c. for 1890 ordinary, 12 p.c. for share on Founders'	Feb. 14, 91	—	—	—	
Do. New Issue, 1889	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000 £	10 1/2	£ 1,500,000	2,111.15	10 p.c. for 1890 ordinary, 12 p.c. for share on Founders'	Feb. 14, 91	—	—	—	
Do. Founders 1889	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000 £	10 1/2	£ 1,500,000	2,111.15	10 p.c. for 1890 ordinary, 12 p.c. for share on Founders'	Feb. 14, 91	—	—	—	
MARINE INSURANCES.												
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1887	2,500,000	10,000 £	250 25	770,000	331,601.66	28 1/2 = 87 per cent. estimated to 30 June 90	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.29	\$96, buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1885	2,000,000	24,000 £	93.33	25	700,000	247,416 1/2	10 per cent. for year ending 30/6/91	Sept. 18, 91	\$82.08	7.14	\$83, ex div. \$67 \$67
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	5,000 £	200 20	50,000	320,000.00	237,695.48 at 31/12/90	Mar. 12, 90	£11. 100 48	9.60	£11. 240, sellers	
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1882	800,000	8,000 £	100 all	£ 510,617.59	—	\$8 per share for 1889	Mar. 12, 90	£11. 100 48	9.60	£11. 240, sellers	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,500,000	10,000 £	250 25	500,000	—	£ 430,426.12 estimated to 30 Sept. 90	Jan. 1, 91	\$100.00	4.58	\$109, sales	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886	3,000,000	30,000 £	100 20	25,000	—	216,516.00 to 31 Dec. 1890	July 4, 91	\$20.83	6.45	\$15 1/2	
FIRE INSURANCES.												
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000 £	200 20	160,000	285,007.23	18 p.c. for 1889	Mar. 2, 91	\$182.10	5.05	\$314, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000 £	100 20	248,500	291,876.04	25 p.c. for 1890	Feb. 28, 91	\$82.42	6.97	\$86 \$86	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1888	2,000,000	20,000 £	100 20	20,000	—	30 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 27, 91	\$26.88	11.66	\$16, sales	
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES.												
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000 £	100 20	37,582.78	30,874.54	10 p.c. for 1889	Mar. 12, 90	—	—	—	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.												
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,562,500	12,500 £	125 all	—	—	52,665.67 1/2 for year ending June 30	Aug. 25, 91	\$133.13	7.73	\$1 1/2 prem., buyers	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	1886	1,000,000	20,000 £	50 all	—	—	Interim div. 82	Aug. 3, 91	—	3.71	\$70, buyers	
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Limited	1891	260,000	2,600 £	100 37 1/2	—	—	First year	—	—	—	Par	
SHIPPING.												
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boat Co., Limited	1858	1,800,000	80,000 £	20 all	£ 335,000	311.11	4 per cent. div. for 1889 ending 30/6/91	Aug. 1, 91	\$31.30	4.84 per cent.	\$33, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1882	1,200,000	60,000 £	10 all	—	£ 882.6—	2 1/2% for year ending 31 Dec. 1890	June 1, 91	£10.12 7	3.55	30% dis. buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	20,000 £	50 all	£ 347,563.81	2,709.56	4 1/2% for 1890	Sept. 22, 90	\$68.83	0.35	\$42	
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882	250,000	5,000 £	50 all	£ 25,000	1,974.47	\$75,000 (scrip. div.)	April, 91	—	—	\$65, sellers	
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1888	100,000	2,000 £	50 30	—	1,278.06	Int. div. 3 1/2 on 30/6/91	Sept. 1, 91	—	—	par, nominal	
REFINERIES.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	1,000,000	15,000 £	100 all	—	£ 1,840.46	16% int. for 1889 ending 30/6/91	Aug. 28, 91	\$100.79	7.22	\$166 \$167 \$165	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000 £	100 all	—	£ 2,941.29	8 p.c. share for year ending 31/12/90	Mar. 27, 91	\$110.17	13.79	\$58, sellers	
LANDS AND TRUSTS.												
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	5,000,000	50,000 £	100 60	1,250,000	881.64	14 p.c. int. div. for 1889 ending 30/6/91	Aug. 1, 91	\$74.88	5.26	\$76, nom.	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000 £	50 30	—	£ 1,546.56 to 31/12/90	—	—	—	—	\$17, buyers	
TRAMWAYS.												
Hongkong High-Level Tramway Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250 £	100 all	—	£ 1,247.64 at 30 Nov. 90	—	—	—	—	per nominal \$70, sellers	
MINING.												
(a) The Belmont Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	180,000	18,000 £	10 all	—	£ 4,705.00	9 1/2 p.c. for year ending 30/6/91	May 1, 91	—	—	\$2, nom.	
(b) The Belmont Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	225,000	22,500 £	10 all	—	£ 4,705.00	9 1/2 p.c. for year ending 30/6/91	May 1, 91	—	—	\$3.70	
(c) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited	1886	125,000	12,500 £	5 2 1/2	—	£ 849,615.09	—	—	—	—	\$9 cents \$2	
Panjom & Sanghe Das Samant Mining Co., Ltd.	1885	800,000	80,000 £	10 all	—	£ 598,458.39 to 30/9/90	—	—	—	—	\$3 1/2, sellers	
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	1888	4,000,000	8,000 Fos.	500 all	—	£ 285,810.15 on 31/12/90	—	—	—	—	\$360, buyers	
(e) Lauris Mines, Limited	1889	200,000	20,000 £	1 all	—	£ 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	\$7 1/2, buyers \$8 \$7 1/2	
Raub Mines	—	1,000,000	10,000 £	1 17/11	—	£ 6,013.17	17/11 on 31/12/90	—	—	—	75 cts., sellers	
PLANTING, &c.												
China-Borneo Co., Ltd., in liq.	1888	750,000	7,500 £	100 55	—	£ 583,468.91 at 31/12/90	—	—	—	—	\$12, buyers	
(a) Labak Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	5,000 £	50 50	—	£ 882.67	—	—	—	—	\$15, nom.	
(b) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1886	300,000	6,000 £	50 all	—	£ 1,472.50	4 1/2% int. div. to 30/6/91	Sept. 10, 91	\$50.24	8.33	\$43, buyers	
HOTELS, BUILDING, &c.												
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1866	800,000	8,000 £	50 all	—	£ 2,631.53	Int. div. 20 p.c. for 1889 ending June 30/6/91	Sept. 5, 91	\$77.77	7.69	\$65, nom.	
Do. New Issue	—	300,000	6,000 £	50 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	200,000	4,000 £	50 50	—	£ 5,787.83	at 31/12/90	—	—	—	\$12, nom.	
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000 £	50 50	—	£ 882.67	—	—	—	—	\$8, nom.	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1889	625,000	12,500 £	50 40	—	£ 82.97	1 1/2% interim div.	July 20, 91	\$38.79	4.80	\$27, sellers nominal.	
Swetten Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	5,000 £	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Company, Ltd.	1889	250,000	2,500 £	100 all	£ 20,000	3,243.69	14 per cent. for 1890	Apr. 17, 91	\$112.58	7.00	\$200, nom.	
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	—	50,000	1,000 £	50 50	—	£ 1,200.00	—	—	—	—	\$50, nom.	
DISPENSARIES.												
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	500,000	50,000 £	10 all	£ 140,000	4,342.74	Final div. 7 per cent. making 14 p.c. for 30	May 15, 91	\$12.65	7.00	\$20, sales	
Crookshank & Co., Limited	1888	80,000	1,000 £	50 all	—	£ 546	on 28/2/91	—	—	—	nominal.	
LIGHTING.												
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	1884	50,000	5,000 £	10 2 1/2	£ 14,326.4	1,034.14	10 per cent. for year ending 31/12/90, 2 1/2 per cent. bonus for 1890	Apr. 9, 91	\$11.18.10	6.29	\$130, nom.	
Gas Co., Limited (new)	—	20,000	1,000 £	10 2 1/2	—	£ 86,579.75	—	—	—	—	\$5, nom.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	300,000	30,000 £	10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IRON FOUNDRIES.												
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000 £	25 all	£ 1,000	3,600.75	7 1/2% for 1890	Mar. 11, 91	—	11.66	\$15, nom.	
A. G. Gordon & Co., Ltd., in liq.	1889	150,000	6,000 £	25 20	—	£ 7,951.50	—	—	—	—	—	
BRICK AND CEMENT.												
Hongkong Brick & Cement Company, Limited	1888	100,000	4,000 £	25 17.50	—	£ 34,114.15 at 31st Oct. 1890	—	—	—	—	\$10, cash	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	1889	1,000,000	20,000 £	50 50	—	£ 56,123.71 at 31/12/90	—	—	—	—	\$15, nom.	
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	125,000	5,000 £	25 all	£ 46,000	305.78	8% int. div. for 1889 ending 30/6/91	Aug. 10, 91	—	4.65	\$36, sellers	
Hongkong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600 £	50 all	—	£ 793.07	35 p.c. for year ending 30/6/91	Mar. 17, 91	\$92.23	6.66	\$74, nom.	
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1883	150,000	3,000 £	50 all	£ 25,000	6,119.60	12 per cent. for 1890	Mar. 24, 91	\$65.37	5.35	\$113 buyers \$5 nom.	
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1886	100,000	10,000 £	10 all	—	£ 333.68	—	—	—	—	—	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1886	12,000	1,200 £	10 all	—	£ 346.91	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
Marlborough Furniture Co., Ltd.	1889	75,000	3,000 £	25 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	